

ANDREWS PLANS TO PUSH CONLIN.

May Try to Have Charges Preferred at To-day's Meeting.

SAYS HE WAS DISOBEYED.

Told the Chief to Say Nothing About Civil Service Case Warrants.

GRANT AND PARKER WILL FIGHT.

They Are Prepared to Defend Conlin, So Commissioner Roosevelt's Last Meeting May Be the Stormiest of All.

The meeting of the Police Board to-day will probably be the last at which Police Commissioner Roosevelt will preside before assuming his new duties at Washington. Indications yesterday were that it might be the stormiest meeting in the Board's history. The issue to be fought out is between Chief Conlin and Police Commissioner Andrews over the service of four warrants on Thursday, and although both Andrews and Roosevelt carefully guarded their plans, it is regarded as probable that they will make an effort to have the Chief placed on trial.

Mr. Andrews yesterday consulted friends and was urged to abandon any intention of making the charge of insubordination, and to make it "confine prejudicial to the department." The formal complaint, if one is made, will probably be that the Chief gave out information with regard to the warrants in defiance of the instructions of Mr. Andrews. This will raise the point, which is maintained by Chief Conlin, that he is not bound to obey the instructions of a Police Commissioner acting individually.

Conlin's Friends Firm.
Commissioners Grant and Parker yesterday laid out their plan of defending the Chief at to-day's Board meeting. They will insist that before being placed on trial, if any effort is made to do so, the charges must be submitted to the Committee on Rules and Discipline, in accordance with the rules of the department.

The members of that committee are Grant and Parker, and they will defend the Chief to the last.

The four men arrested on the warrants over which Chief Conlin and Commissioner Andrews had the controversy, were each held in \$1,000 bail by Magistrate Westworth in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. They are E. J. Reilly, a clerk, of No. 12 Cannon street; Peter O'Donnell, car driver, of No. 429 West Twenty-fifth street; Patrick Callan, a stableman, of No. 250 West Thirty-seventh street, and Peter F. Morris.

Commissioner Andrews Tells of the Warrants.

Editor New York Journal:
The crime for which O'Reilly, Murphy, Callan and O'Donnell were arrested was that of taking away certain records in the Civil Service Bureau, to which the men were accomplices. Upon the evidence of Mr. Bell, the secretary, and Mr. Dobbs, the chief examiner, the warrants were issued. Further than this the Department cannot, for public reasons, make any additional statement for publication. The warrant was sent to me by Magistrate Westworth for service by a messenger. It was addressed to any police officer. I sent for an officer from the detective bureau to serve the warrants. Captain O'Brien responded, and stated that the Chief of Police had ordered him not to serve any warrant from me without permission from him. I at once sent for the Chief, and he stated in response to my inquiries that such were his orders. After calling his attention to the fact that a warrant had been duly issued for a felony, and was addressed to any police officer, and was in my possession for delivery to any officer, by authority of the Magistrate, the Chief at once ordered Captain O'Brien to take the warrant and serve it.

I cautioned both the Chief and Captain O'Brien to preserve the greatest secrecy in the matter, and if any statement or any information in the case except this has been made public it has been against my express and positive instruction.

VERY D. ANDREWS, Police Commissioner.

phy, a laborer, of No. 97 Charlton street.

Examination Papers Stolen.
When the complaint was made against them in court yesterday it was found that they were charged with being accomplices in stealing the original papers in their own examination for the police force. It is noted that after doing so they filled in proper answers in new blanks and re-acted these to the chief. The charge is in the third degree. If it had been proved to offer evidence that the men themselves the charge is naturally a very serious one in the third degree. This leads to the belief in

COMMISSIONER GRANT WILL INVESTIGATE.

I intend to make a thorough investigation into the controversy between Commissioner Andrews and Chief Conlin. As yet I know nothing about it except what I saw in the newspapers. Chief Conlin may have been a little hasty, but it may also be true that the provocation was great. It is natural that the Chief should want to know something about the warrants before one of his men served them. As to further controversy, I cannot talk, because I have no official information. In relation to the Commissioner's claim that the matter should not have been made public, I believe that entirely too many police matters are made public, but the Commissioner himself does as much talking as anybody else. If charges are made against Chief Conlin they will be given respectful attention. I cannot say what I will do till I learn the nature of them.—Police Commissioner Grant, in an interview.

Mulberry street that the evidence Mr. Andrews expects to produce is that the men obtained the papers from some one in the Civil Service Bureau.

In court yesterday the accused men asked for an examination, which was set for Monday at 2 p. m.

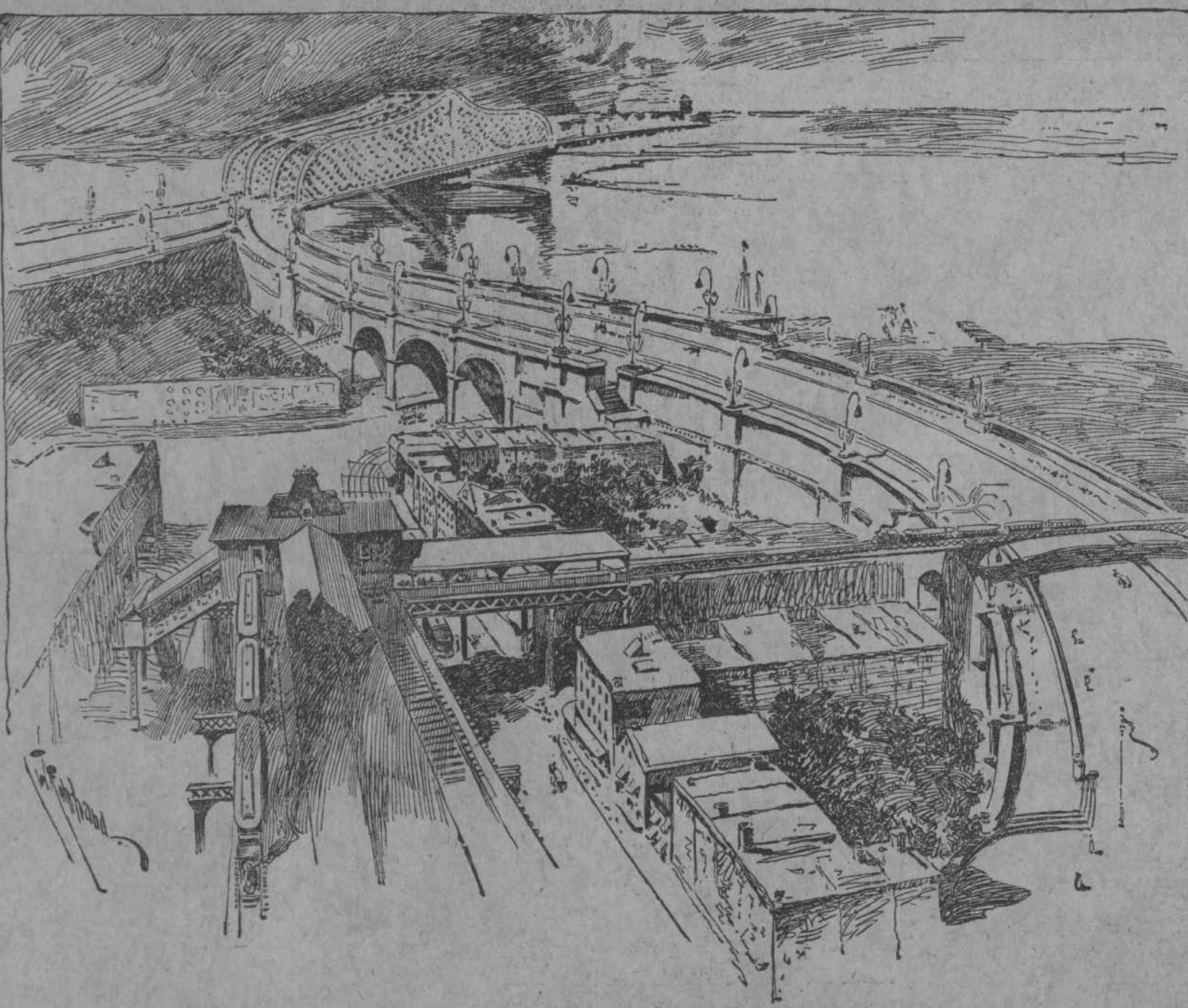
IS GILSON THE CHOICE?

Mayor Strong Considering the Union Leaguer as Roosevelt's Successor on the Police Board.

Theodore Roosevelt called upon Mayor Strong yesterday chiefly to discuss Police Board affairs. Mr. Roosevelt said he would send the Mayor his resignation to-day, to take effect Monday.

Mr. Mayor stated last night that he had not decided upon Roosevelt's successor. There was a rumor that he had been considering Lawyer Walter C. Gilson, of No. 22 William street. Mr. Gilson is secretary of the Union League Club, and also secretary of the Grant Dedication Committee on Plan and Scope.

The Mayor intimated he might not make known his selection until Monday. Henry H. Sprague, lawyer, No. 15 Broad street; Joel D. Ehrhardt, president Lawyers' Surety Company, No. 32 Liberty street, and Messrs. W. Perry, lawyer, No. 34 Nassau street, and member of the Republican Committee, were the only men mentioned yesterday for the place.



THE PROPOSED HORSESHOE APPROACH TO HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE.

THIS is the masterly design, suggested by Second Avenue property owners, to facilitate the passage of traffic to the Bridge from the far eastern part of the city. Besides being a help to travel, it will be one of the most impressive bits of engineering in the city, and will add a striking feature to that now somewhat tame and conventional part of town. It will balance the features of the West Side, in great measure, and will attract bicyclists and horsemen to a neighborhood which they now frequent but little. The plaza at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, shown in the foreground, will be 150x200 feet, and the driveway between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets will afford 100x200 feet more space. The roadway for vehicles will be separated from the bicycle path, as shown in the picture. A fountain will be placed in the middle of the plaza, and other means will be employed to make the new approach a thing of beauty and an object of interest to sightseers. Altogether it will be a fitting gateway to the great and fast-growing district beyond the Harlem.

APPEAL TO THE IRISH.

The National Alliance Calls Upon All to Join in the Work for National Independence.

One of the strongest and most remarkable appeals ever issued by an Irish organization in the United States was sent

MYSTERY SHROUDS A DUAL TRAGEDY.

Two Women Killed in a Buggy and a Soldier Fatally Wounded.

HE ACCUSES HUSBAND.

Coroner's Jury Believes Him and the Latter Is Now in a Cell at Watertown.

Watertown, N. Y., April 16.—A double murder, which is completely shrouded in mystery, was committed on the old military road near Sackett's Harbor, ten miles from here, between 1:30 and 2:30 this morning. Mrs. Wilbur Crouch and Miss Mary Daly were killed in cold blood and five bullets were fired into the body of George F. Allen, a private in Company F, of the Ninth Infantry, U. S. A., which is stationed at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor.

Allen will doubtless die from the effects of his terrible injuries. Wilbur Crouch, husband of one of the murdered women, is charged with the crime by the Coroner's jury, and is now in the Watertown jail. The supposed cause at first was jealousy.

Although Allen has, in a circumstantial story, accused Crouch of the crime, many queer incidents are yet unexplained. It has been learned that Allen sent a boy to a store in Sackett's Harbor yesterday and had him buy a .32-caliber revolver, which was found on the road to-day. This revolver is the one with which the women were killed.

Mrs. Crouch owned and carried a .22-caliber revolver. Her weapon is the one which wounded Allen.

Signs of Two Struggles.

The theory is advanced by many that Allen killed the women after he had been shot himself. This theory is strengthened by the fact that there are evidences of struggles and bloodstains on the highway on one road, and still others on another road seven miles away. Mrs. Crouch's cage, with bullet holes through it, was found on one road and Allen's revolver and one of his shoes on another.

Allen does not explain this. There were no blood stains or mud on Crouch's clothes. When Crouch was arrested at his home early this morning the first remark he made was, "My God, what will the children do now?" He stoutly protested that he is innocent.

Husband and Wife Separated.

Crouch and his wife had been separated. Mrs. Crouch and Mary Daly worked in the home of Lieutenant Anderson at Madison Barracks. Allen and Mary Daly were engaged and, it is said, were to be married to-morrow. There was a party at the home of Mrs. Crouch's mother, two miles out on the Smithville road last night, and Allen took Mrs. Crouch and Miss Daly there.

As they were returning, Allen claims, they were attacked by a man who was Crouch, and who stopped the horses. Killed the two women and tried repeatedly to kill the man. He added to his scandal act by getting into the carriage, taking the reins and driving several miles. He then threw the man into a creek and set fire to the clothes of one of the women and to the buggy and let the team run to the stable with its ghastly load.

About two years ago Crouch sued his wife for a legal separation and the case was tried in this city before Justice Pardon C. Williams, now of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York City. He granted the separation, but gave an order that Crouch could visit the house and see his children. The wife taught the child to hate when Crouch came, and the breach between them grew wider.

\$2,400,000 IN NOTES OUT.

The Creditors of the Bennett and Columbian Mills Appoint Receivers for Them.

New Bedford, Mass., April 16.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Bennett and Columbian Mill corporations to-day it was discovered that \$2,400,000 in notes of the two concerns had been issued of which no account has appeared in the returns submitted to the State by the corporations. Upon learning this and that more than \$100,000 had been charged to the account of the plant, when it should have appeared as profit and loss, thereby showing a surplus instead of a deficit, it was voted to place both corporations in the hands of receivers.

The receivers are empowered to act for the best interests of all concerned and to petition the companies into bankruptcy if such a course is deemed wise. Dr. Stephen W. Hayes, Andrew G. Pierce, Jr., Oliver Prescott, Jr., Theophilus King, of the Bank of Redemption, Boston, and Frederick C. Bayles, of Pawtucket, were selected and authorized to petition the court for appointment.

An attachment for \$100,000 has been placed on the Lambeth Rope Company by the Columbia Spinning Company.

HANNA'S MOTHER IS DEAD.

She Suddenly Succumbs to Pneumonia at the Kenilworth Inn, Near Asheville, N. C.

Asheville, N. C., April 16.—Mrs. S. M. Hanna, mother of United States Senator Mark Hanna, of Ohio, died of pneumonia at the Kenilworth Inn, Baltimore, at 4 o'clock this morning. She had been in Asheville only a few days ago visiting the Kindergarten, in which she was much interested.

Her death was totally unexpected. Senator Hanna has been summoned from Washington. The body of Mrs. Hanna will be taken to Cleveland to-morrow after noon.

Mrs. Hanna was eighty-four years of age. She leaves three sons and as many daughters. The latter are Miss Lillian Hanna, Mrs. Colonel Belknap and Mrs. Jones, formerly Mrs. George Chapin. The sons are Senator M. A. Hanna and H. M. and L. C. Hanna.

MRS. DRESSNER'S RETURN.

She Declares That Her Sojourn in the Barn Citadel Has Resulted in a Good Case Against Her Husband.

Mrs. Levy Dressner left her barn citadel at The Towers, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, yesterday, and came back with her three children and her maid to the furnished-room house in West Twelfth street which she calls home.

The minions of the law, Hogan and Wing, whom her husband had set to keep her from getting into the Hastings house, had done their duty well. The second night in the barn was enough for Mrs. Dressner in more ways than one. It involved an element of personal discomfort which did not appeal to her Southern tastes. She had good logging-camp victuals, cooked on an improvised fireplace of stone, which the servant had built on the lawn. But she sighed for the fishpots of the Hotel Martin and kindred cafts of the neighborhood.

Besides, she had gone to Hastings and tried to take possession of the house there with a purpose. She has a suit pending against her husband for an accounting and for an allowance upon which to support herself and the children. She lay back on the sofa in the house in West Twelfth street yesterday afternoon and laughed. "I may be mistaken," she said, "but it seems to me I have a pretty good case against him now."

Thomas Horton, of the Winthrop Press, whom Mrs. Dressner named as co-respondent in his suit for divorce, entered a general denial yesterday of the accusations against him, and said he didn't see why Dressner had dragged him into the case.

CAUGHT TWICE BY A CAVE-IN.

George Jones Narrowly Escaped Being Buried Alive.

George Jones, a laborer, of Woodhaven, L. I., is at his home in a critical condition as a result of a cave-in while digging yesterday on Belmont avenue, Woodhaven. He was buried up to his waist, and while other cave-ins occurred, burying him up to his neck. Another one was feared, but he succeeded in getting Jones out without further mishap.

FOUGHT AN ARMY OF SNAILS WITH SALT

Widow Meeks Vows a Grocer Trained the Snails to Make Sal-lies on Her Home So She'd Have to Buy Her Ammunition from Him.

Mrs. Meeks, a widow, declares her neighbor, Walter Willard, a grocer, trained an army of snails to invade her cellar. Mrs. Meeks avers, too, that Willard's military operations have had another purpose than to annoy her; a mercenary purpose, for, of course, she used salt as ammunition against the snail battalions of snails, and she had to buy the salt from Grocer Willard.

Mrs. Meeks and Willard live next door to each other at Rhode Hall, a village near New Brunswick. The widow had erected a high board fence between her domain and Willard's, who sued her for damages for disfiguring the landscape and cutting off the branches of his apple tree that hung over her yard. When summons was served on Mrs. Meeks she had the fence demolished, but she was ready to fight the suit for damages, which came up in court at New Brunswick yesterday.

It was then developed that the trouble between the two neighbors began when Mrs. Meeks accused Willard of dumping rubbish in her garden. The spunky widow said, too, that longgers lingered too late in Willard's store, and she and her daughters either had to go to bed in the dark or exhibit a shadow dance on their window curtains to Mr. Willard's friends.

"Then the fence was put up," she told the Court. "Then Willard trained the snails and they marched into my cellar, dozens of 'em. I had to buy salt from Willard to kill the snails."

"Wait a moment, madam," said the Court, much interested. "Pray tell me how salt kills snails."

"Snails don't like salt," answered Mrs. Meeks. "It's bad for 'em. If you put salt on a snail he begins to melt and shrink. If you put more salt on him he melts and shrinks until there's no snail left. I'll get a snail and some salt and show Your Honor," she added, eagerly.

"Much obliged," said the Court, hastily. "You need not illustrate practically." Daniel McGuinness, a fruit grower of Rhode Hall, testified as an expert for Mrs. Meeks concerning Willard's apple tree. "I reckon that I know sum'at about apple trees," said Mr. McGuinness, with precision. "Savin' 'lums often 'em don't hurt 'em. Does 'em good."

THREE-CENT FARES, YANKEES ARGUE; BRINGS ON WAR. FRENCH OBJECT.

Men, Women and Children Ejected from Indianapolis Street Cars. Claim Our State Department Possesses an "Argumentative Spirit."

WOULDN'T PAY FIVE CENTS. DON'T LIKE NEW TARIFF.

Citizens Gathered in the Streets and Denounced the Company. Foreign Office Hopes That Prohibitive Duties Will Not Be Adopted.

GENERAL HARRISON SPEAKS. RETALIATION IS HINTED AT.

He Appeared in the Federal Court and Made the Closing Argument in Favor of the Railway. Certain Consular Representatives Come In for Criticism—Hanotaux in No Hurry for an Arbitration Treaty.

Indianapolis, April 16.—The defiant attitude which the Citizens' Street Railway Company assumed yesterday toward the enforcement of the three-cent fare law, the ejection of men, women and children from the company's cars because they refused to pay the illegal charge of five cents, and the belief that the company would persevere in the same tactics to-day, caused a number of meetings of citizens early this morning, and by 8 o'clock, the hour that the heavy traffic on the cars begins, there was organized and determined opposition to the company, bodies of citizens pledging themselves to protect all passengers who proved unequal to the task of coping with the company's employees.

Ex-President Harrison appeared in the Federal Court in behalf of the railroad company. The ball was set rolling at Illinois and Sixteenth streets, when a south-bound car came along and ten citizens boarded to go downtown. As on yesterday, the conductor demanded a 5-cent fare from the first one that he approached, and when it was refused, declared that the gentleman could not ride unless the fare was paid. The citizen tendered him 3 cents, but it was spurned by the conductor, who took hold of the passenger's arm to lead him from the car. Failing to loosen his grip upon the seat, the conductor called the motorman to his aid, and then the tug of war began in earnest. As the motorman approached, a half dozen men rose from their seats and declared that they would throw him from the car if he laid hands upon the passenger. He hesitated, and they then turned their attention to the conductor, who was ordered to release the passenger. Having done so, each of them tendered him 3 cents, with the statement that he must carry them to Washington street for 3 cents or they would remain in the car all day. In the meantime the other cars had come up from the north, and the conductor ordered his car to move, but refused to take any fare at all.

Struggle number two took place a few minutes later at the corner of Illinois and Market streets.

A Serious Riot Imminent.
It was at this point that the most serious riot of the day would have occurred had the crowd known exactly what had happened. As one of its number put his foot upon the step of the car, intending to go to the aid of the champion of legal fare, the company's employees kicked him in the stomach and he fell to the street. It was supposed at first that he had simply fainted, and they then turned their backs on him. There were some hoarse laughs at his expense. A moment later it was announced that one of the company's men had kicked him in the stomach and chest, and then to the car. The motorman realized that the danger was imminent, and turning on the electric current, the car started up the street. The crowd vent its spite in imprecations on the company.

By 3 o'clock the entire town was in a hubbub of excitement. The situation was serious, and the company's employees stood up for their rights and refused to pay the illegal fare. The more cautious conductors ceased to demand the five-cent fare, and when three cents was offered took it without attempting to extort more. This caused rumors to be circulated that the company had practically surrendered the fight, and men and ladies boarded cars, expecting to have no trouble, but had the electric current pass through the animals being presented of a conductor on one car accepting three cents for the fare and another on the same line demanding five.

By 10 o'clock the excitement had subsided, and a plot that Mayor Taggart believed serious trouble might result, and he sought a conference with President Mason, of the Union League Club, and the situation was being presented of a conductor on one car accepting three cents for the fare and another on the same line demanding five. By 10 o'clock the excitement had subsided, and a plot that Mayor Taggart believed serious trouble might result, and he sought a conference with President Mason, of the Union League Club, and the situation was being presented of a conductor on one car accepting three cents for the fare and another on the same line demanding five.

The county Grand Jury took up the case to-day and laid the situation in support of its verdicts against President Mason and Superintendent Elliott, of the street car company, for violating the Three-Cent Fare law. Both gave bonds.

Ex-President Harrison in Court.

Argument in the case of the Citizens' Street Railway against the State of Indiana to prevent the enforcement of the 3-cent street car fare law, was continued before Judge Showalter, of Chicago, to-day. It was the first time since the case was argued before the Federal Court, that Ex-President Harrison made the closing argument for the company, maintaining its contention that it was within the power of a State from enforcing a State law and citizens of another State. And it is the duty of the Federal Court to enforce the law of the State. His argument was mainly directed to the constitutionality of the statute fixing the fare of the street cars in this city. He claimed that it was a special legislation. Mrs. Harrison was in the court room, and Mr. Harrison spoke with much force, but without any apparent feeling.

Mr. Harrison said: "The Federal courts have the ultimate determination of all questions involving the interpretation of the Constitution and laws of the United States. But it is not conversely true that the State courts have in all cases the ultimate determination of questions of interpretation and apply their own circumstances as to all persons. The courts of the United States have a jurisdiction that depends, in part, upon the questions involved in the case. It is the duty of the parties before the courts. It was thought necessary to give to the citizen of one State the right to sue in the courts of another State as impartial tribunals that would be free from local influence and prejudice when he had a contention with a citizen of another State. And it is the duty of the courts of the United States, according to their own consciences and judgment, to interpret the laws and Constitutions of the States when invoked by the citizens of another State."

On Special Legislation.

On the question of special legislation, he said: "If there are two street railroads in Indianapolis and if this constitutional provision has expended itself when the corporate organization has been accomplished, one line in Pennsylvania and another upon Delaware, the latter may be terminated by a special law, terminate the life of one and allow the other to go on. It may restrict the fare that may be charged by one corporation and not restrict the other at all. It may in this way create a monopoly, give the most odious immunities to one and deny them to the other."

Judge Showalter announced after the argument that he may decide the case to-morrow.

Paris, April 16.—The Dingley Tariff bill has aroused considerable antagonism in French mercantile circles, where it is pointed out that the measure may lead to a policy disastrous in its effects on certain French industries.

The Associated Press sent to M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, questions bearing on the tariff situation and the relations of the two republics. The French Foreign Office returned the following written reply:

"The Federal Government at Washington will succeed, without any doubt, in drawing closer the bonds which unite France and the United States by abstaining from overtaxing imported French goods, such as sparkling and still wines, brandies, silks, woollens, gloves, works of art, etc. To shut out of the United States by quasi prohibitive tariffs the products of French industry and art will evidently have a contrary effect."

Argue Too Much.

"It is to be hoped this will not eventually be done. At the present time there are no differences between the two great republics. They are bound together by too many memories and traditions for a veritable spirit of hostility to grow up between them."

The solution of small current questions which give rise to negotiations between the two countries is, however, sometimes rendered difficult by the argumentative spirit of the American State Department.

"Although France has no grounds for complaining of the diplomatic and consular representation of the United States, there is nevertheless reason for stating that she has been surprised at the attitude of certain American Consuls. One of them, admitted to exercise his functions in one of the great ports of France, seems quite recently to have undertaken the task of disparaging the produce of French vineyards. Incorrect statements, denied after inquiry by competent authorities, have been reproduced in official reports by the agent in question and made public in administrative documents."

Another agent who had exercised the functions of Consul in one of the great towns of France, spoke of French wines—in the course of a lecture delivered in the United States—in the most unfavorable terms, the worst terms. Both these agents represented French wines as watered, adulterated, mixed with plaster of Paris and composed of all sorts of noxious ingredients. Cases such as these denote the deplorable tendencies and want of prudence of certain American agents."

As to Retaliation.

In reply to a question whether France would retaliate in case the tariff on French goods should be very much raised, the French Foreign Office said:

"The answer to that is that France prefers to believe that Congress will examine the question with complete impartiality, and that it will pronounce in the broadest spirit of good will and justice upon any proposals to charge high duties on French imports."

In reply to a question as to arbitration, the following was said:

"France loves peace and devotes herself to preserving it. She is consequently in no way hostile to measures the object of which is, in a general way to safeguard peace. But before pronouncing on an agreement such as the one proposed between Great Britain and the United States, France would prefer to await the final action of the Senate and to see the result of the experiment, if any, to be what cooperation France would give to bring about an international bimetallic conference M. Hanotaux said:

GORDY'S DEATH SENTENCE

The Delaware Wife Murderer Will Hear His Fate in Court To-day.

Georgetown, Del., April 16.—To-morrow morning James M. Gordy, the murderer of his wife, Mrs. Estelle Lewis Gordy, of New York, will hear the sentence of death passed upon him by Chief Justice Lore. Gordy's counsel will withdraw their application for a stay of judgment and the Court will read to him the penalty of his crime, death on the gallows.

His lawyers now admit that they believe he murdered the woman, but they do not think that he killed her with the hammer or with the car. Their theory is that he strangled the woman to death before he inflicted the blows found on her head. They declare that the prisoner has not told them anything about the crime save a denial that he is guilty.

Gordy has developed strong symptoms of religious mania. He incessantly paces up and down the floor of his cell shouting "Hallelujah, I am saved; in heaven I will be free." Frequently he falls upon his knees and prays loud and long. His supplications can be heard a block away. His apparent religious fervor leads the authorities to believe that he will confess the crime.

MRS. TILTON BURIED.

Two Carriages Followed the Remains to Greenwood at 7 A. M.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Tilton, the wife of Theodore Tilton, was buried yesterday morning from her home, at No. 1403 Pacific street, Brooklyn.

Two carriages followed the hearse to Greenwood Cemetery shortly after 7 o'clock.

It is said that a sister of Theodore Tilton was at the funeral services Thursday night.